World History I (ABZ) Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Mills , pp 73-78** Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**“Charlemagne, the Emperor”**

*DIRECTIONS: Read p. 73 (from the top) until p. 78 (at the bottom)*

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| 1. According to the first paragraph on p. 73, what did Roland come to symbolize? Is this a good thing? |
| 1. Read paragraph 2 on p. 73 closely. What did the pope do to Charlemagne? Why did the pope do this? |
| 1. What did the *Capitularies* do? Were they good laws, and why? |
| 1. What did the *Missi Dominici* do (see the bottom of p. 74 and top of p. 75)? Give specifics. |
| 1. What was the Palace of Aix? What was so special about it? |
| 1. Charlemagne tells a group of boys at the Palace of Aix, “ ‘…Unless you make up for your former sloth by vigorous study you will never get any favour from Charles’” (p.76). Why does he tell the boys this, and what does it tell us about Charlemagne’s values? |
| 1. In what ways did Charlemagne hope the clergy (i.e. priests, bishops, cardinals) would improve (see p. 76)? |
| 1. According to Mills, Charlemagne wasn’t a scholar, but he still had a great mind. Why, according to Mills, did Charlemagne have a great mind? |
| 1. What happened to Charlemagne’s kingdom after he died? |
| 1. The last sentence on p. 78 says, “…the nations of western Europe are bound together by certain common traditions and principles which all have inherited because they were once ruled by Rome or by Charlemagne.” What does this sentence tell us about the author’s (Mills’) opinion of Charlemagne? |